

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Filipino truce c'ttee arrives

MANILA, Jan. 13 (R). — A four-nation committee from the Islamic Conference will arrive here on Saturday to help supervise a ceasefire in southern Philippines between Moslem rebels and the Philippine government, it was announced today. The ceasefire, which went into effect on Dec. 24, was agreed in peace talks between a Philippine government delegation and representatives of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in the Libyan capital of Tripoli last month. The committee represented Somalia, Libya, Senegal and Saudi Arabia.

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Yamani: Saudi oil output will be raised by 18%

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (AFP). — Saudi Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani today confirmed that Saudi Arabia will raise its oil output during the first quarter of this year, giving a figure of 10 million barrels a day against previous 8.5 million barrels, which would amount to a rise of about 18 per cent.

He also said, in an interview with the newspaper Al Hawadess, that it may subsequently raise output again "if necessary".

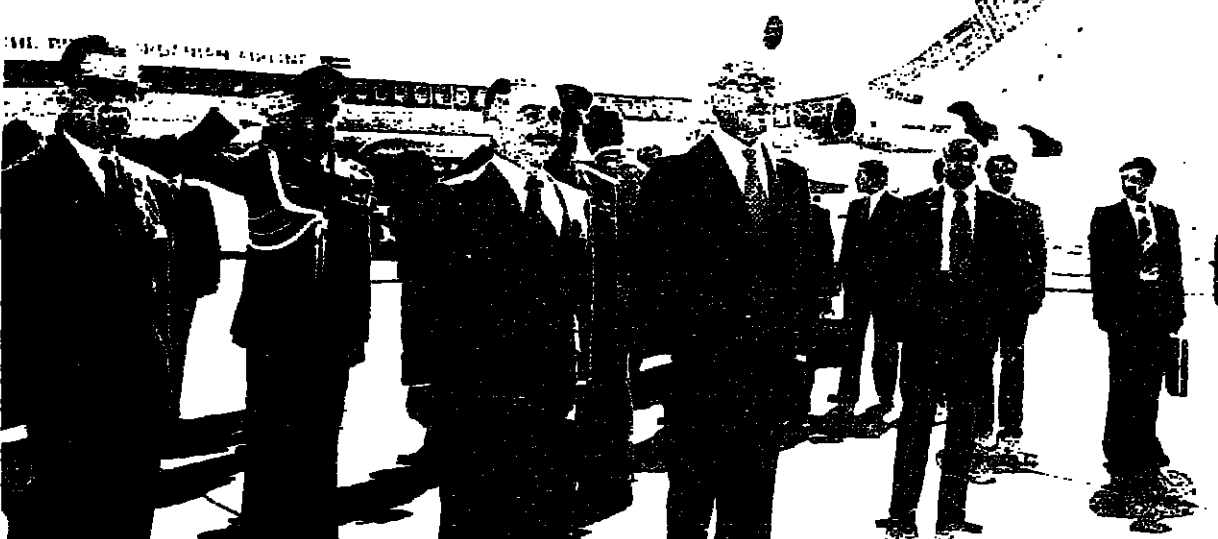
The United Arab Emirates also plan an output increase, following their five per cent price rise. The other 11 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have raised their prices 10 per cent, with another five per cent to follow in the next month.

Mr. Yamani told the paper: "Oil is a political merchandise which the Arabs have the West needs. This oil was used in 1973 as a means of getting attention. It is employed today to show that leadership is always useful".

Minister Sheikh Yamani paid an unexpected flying visit to Abu Dhabi today.

He told reporters at the federal capital of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) that his visit was aimed at coordinating oil policies with Dr. Oteiba, his UAE counterpart.

It comes a day after the departure from Abu Dhabi of Iraqi Planning Minister Adnan Al Hamani, who apparently tried to give a wedge between Saudi Arabia and the UAE and to persuade the Emirates to return to the fold of the OPEC majority.



His Majesty King Hussein and President Anwar Sadat take the salute upon His Majesty's arrival at Aswan airport Thursday. (JNA photo).

Hussein, Sadat start 3-day talks in Aswan

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 13 (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein and President Anwar Sadat began talks here today to coordinate the policies of Arab front-line states towards Israel in preparation for a Geneva Middle East peace conference. Her Majesty Queen Alya accompanied the King on the three-day official visit to Egypt which began today.

The King is to spend most of his time in private talks with President Sadat. A key issue will be future relations between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Jordan.

Informal sources said the two leaders would also discuss Jordan's views on the idea of creating a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

At a ceremony at Aswan airport prior to King Hussein's departure, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan was sworn-in as viceroy for the duration of the King's absence.

Cairo newspapers said today that King Hussein had ideas for Jordan's relations with the proposed state that he planned to raise with President Sadat.

Observers said there were no real differences between Egypt and Jordan in their approaches to a Middle East settlement.

They said it was likely Jordan would join Egypt and Syria in a unified political command announced last month following a visit by Syrian President Hafez Assad to Egypt.

The observers expect Jordan to announce the appointment of Egyptian War Minister Gen. Mohammed Abdul Ghani Gamassi, who is already commander of the Egyptian-Syrian front, to the additional post of commander of the Jordanian front.

Accompanying the King and Amman was also with the delegation the Queen are Chief of the Royal

Gemayel: Only 70% of heavy arms handed in

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (AFP). — The short meeting with President Sarkis Mr. Gemayel said: "The peace-keeping force must exercise its authority."

A communique released afterwards by President Sarkis said that Arab League troops had been ordered to carry out searches and confiscate all heavy weapons still being held.

The factions, both Lebanese and Palestinian, had provided the peace-keeping force with a list of the equipment they had surrendered and the list was being examined, the communique said.

The communique did not, however, specify how many weapons had been handed over.

It did report that most of the regular Palestine Liberation Army troops ordered out of the country by midnight last night had left and the remainder, "an infinite minority", were in the process of withdrawing.

The quadripartite committee, chaired by President Sarkis, is composed of representatives of Egypt, Syria, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

The committee, today's communique said, would meet again next Thursday.

In Abu Dhabi, Lebanese Premier Selim Al Hoss said today that the Lebanese civil war cost the country the equivalent of one year's income in losses in its development programme.

He was addressing Arab ambassadors to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on the last-but-one stop of a fund-raising tour of the Gulf states.

Mr. Al Hoss told the ambassadors that Lebanon had a working plan for the use of Arab financial aid in rebuilding its war-shattered economy.

The UAE Foreign Minister, Ahmad Khalifah Suwaidi, said the emirates would contribute to Lebanon's reconstruction programme in a manner determined by Lebanon.

Over Abu Dawud affair

U.S., France exchange angry words

PARIS, Jan. 13 (R). — France today reacted angrily to United States criticism of the release this week of Palestinian Abu Dawud, suspected of organising the attack on Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics.

American Charge d'Affaires Samuel Gammam was called to the French Foreign Ministry this morning and told that a statement on the affair by the U.S. State Department was "an inadmissible judgment of the actions of French justice," a ministry statement said.

A French court ordered the release of Abu Dawud, who was detained here last Friday, and he flew to Algeria on Tuesday.

In Washington, the State Department said that Mr. Gammam "reiterated the dismay" of the U.S. government, when he was summoned today to the French Foreign Ministry.

State Department spokesman Robert Fumeth said at the same time that the United States would study the implications of French plans to sell Mirage jet fighters to Egypt.

Thirty-seven congressmen meanwhile protested in a letter to

the French ambassador in Washington about the release of Abu Dawud, which they termed an "injustice" and a "severe setback in the fight against terrorism."

Commenting on the affair, the French Foreign Ministry has said that Abu Dawud was held for an identity check after West German police tipped off the French DST intelligence service that he was suspected of being the man who organised the Munich Olympics attack.

According to the Foreign Ministry, DST officers arrested the Palestinian, who was carrying an Iraqi passport, with the approval of the Interior Ministry.

This assertion contradicted widespread speculation here that the DST acted on its own initiative, possibly to settle a personal score.

In 1915, two DST agents were shot dead in Paris by the international guerrilla "Carlos", said to have been trained by the Palestinians.

Israel's fury at the release of the Palestinian guerrilla leader has been intensified with the news that France is selling Mirage fighter-bombers to Egypt.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon planned to discuss the two developments today with the Israeli

Ambassador to Paris, Mr. Mordechai Gazit, who has been recalled — ostensibly for consultations.

Mr. Allon said yesterday that relations between France and Israel were at crisis point. But he added that this did not mean that diplomatic relations would have to be broken off.

Israeli anger with France erupted in a noisy demonstration outside the French embassy in Tel Aviv yesterday. Hundreds of youths tried to push through a police barricade and shouted slogans branding French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing a Nazi.

Mr. Gazit said on arrival in Israel that his recall was intended to stress Israel's disapproval of the release of Abu Dawud.

Israel may postpone scheduled visits to Israel by three French cabinet ministers until anger subsides concerning the French court's decision.

Earlier today, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon rejected a request from families of Israelis killed in Munich to expell the French Ambassador.

When a newsmen asked how Mr. Allon was going to retaliate, he replied: "Do you want us to declare war?"

According to "informed sources"

Oil-producing nations curtail aid to confrontation states

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (AFP). — Arab oil-producing countries have refused to give the Arab "confrontation state" sharing a front-line with Israel aid they expected for 1976, reliable sources said here today.

They added that, although the oil-producers had agreed on aid for this year and next year, it was well down on their past contributions, and future assistance beyond the next two years was in doubt.

According to the sources, Syria had asked for an urgent meeting to discuss the aid question.

The Arab oil states promised financial assistance to Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) at the Arab Summit in Rabat, Morocco, in 1974.

The last aid payment was made in 1975, but it was not clear at the Rabat Summit whether the contributing countries, mainly Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, intended to renew annually their grant for the purchase of arms and equipment.

The Cairo newspaper Al Ahran reported today that the Gulf oil-producing states promised 1,368 million to Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the PLO for this year and the same amount next year.

This agreement is expected to be ratified when the foreign ministers meet again in Cairo this Saturday for talks on cooperation with the European Economic Community (EEC).

In the meantime they were due to consult their heads of state on the subject.

France, Egypt eye deal for sale of 50 Mirage jets, assembly of 200

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AFP). — Negotiations are in progress to sell Egypt about fifty Mirage-50 fighter planes as well as helping Egypt assemble 200 Mirage F-1's, a qualified source said here today.

The source gave the following details about French military aid to Egypt following the disclosure yesterday that France was prepared to supply 200 F-1 multi-mission fighter and attack planes:

The Dassault aircraft corporation is now delivering 14 Mirage-3 fighters ordered when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat visited France in 1975.

Negotiations have been engaged for several months to sell some 50 Mirage-50's. This craft is a more advanced version of the Mirage-3 equipped with the French-made Atar 9K50 jet engine that will also power the F-1's.

As a prelude to a third transaction, negotiations have been under way since December, 1975, concerning French technical aid in setting up an Arab armament indus-

try in Egypt financed by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

Negotiating with the French government are the Dassault aircraft corporation and the French electronics and jet engine firms Thomson and Snecma.

These negotiations, which are "progressing well" would, if successful, lead to the assembly of

perhaps 200 Mirage F-1's in Egypt for use by the air force of that country, its three financial backers and other Arab countries.

The sale of the Mirage 50's and the Mirage F-1 assembly plant project depend on the amount of financing that Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar envisage to contribute to Egypt, the source said.

LADIES

The winter sale is at Boutique De France.

Fantastic reductions of up to 50 per cent.

Sales start Saturday Jan. 15.

Bank Al Ahly building near Jordan Intercontinental Hotel

Inflationary cycle is giving way to new phase in Jordanian economy

by Rami G. Khouri

The sharp inflationary spiral of the past three years has levelled off, and Jordan's economy is "on a threshold of a new cycle," a prominent Jordanian economist, Amr Bank Research and Studies Director Dr Jawad Anani, said in an interview here with the Jordan Times Thursday.

He pointed out that an abnormal increase in the total money supply since 1972 created an imbalance in the economy that resulted in the speculative fever and sharp price increases of the past two years.

But latest Central Bank statistics show that the money supply, which finally levelled off in April 1976, has held steady ever since.

His has been coupled with an end to the speculative fervour that focussed on land prices and rents, and the redirecting of cash and other liquid assets into more productive long-term investments.

be slower growth in trade and increased investments in light industries, agriculture, mining, tourism (notably hotels) and such productive small-scale livelihoods as carpentry and similar construction-related industries.

"To some people, the next six months may appear to be almost a recession," Dr. Anani says. "Traders and merchants who have become accustomed to making fast and large profits during the past two years will find it difficult to adjust back to a normal profit margin. They are the people who have become used to borrowing from commercial banks to invest in short-term ventures such as buying and selling land to secure a quick gain. If their profits are smaller, they will complain about a downturn in business and start talking about a recession. But in fact the economy is reverting to a normal pace of growth, which will bring with it a return to normal investment patterns and profits."

He says the shift from speculative to long-term productive investments is already apparent by the large demand for company shares and equity investments, and the prolonged lull in the real estate market. A pattern has also emerged of commercial banks be-

coming more conservative in their lending policies, thus dampening the increase in the money supply that fuelled inflation.

Jordan's inflation rate in the early 70's was "moderate", that is it stayed at the one-digit level. It was 9 per cent in 1972, but started rising in 1973 and hit its high of 20 per cent in 1974. It came down to 13 per cent for 1975, and looks to be about 15-16 per cent for 1976.

(Price inflation is created when there is more money available than there are goods and services being sought by that money. Prices then rise because an anxious buyer is willing to pay more for goods that are limited in availability. Prices stabilise when the forces of supply and demand are in equilibrium, or when the amount of money available stops rising faster than the goods are produced.)

The rise in the money supply in Jordan has been dramatic. The money supply (cash with the public and in checking accounts) stood at JD 108 million at the end of 1971 and JD 115 million at the end of 1972. But then it started rising rapidly, to JD 139 million in 1973, JD 170 million in 1974 and JD 219 million by the end of 1975. It increased again sharply

to JD 255 million by April 1976, but since then it has held steady, rising only to JD 269 million in July 1976 and staying at that level through to December 1976.

The swift increase in money supply from JD 108 million in 1971 to JD 269 million by mid-1976 has been the result of several related factors, notably increased government spending for both recurring expenses and development projects; a sharp inflow of foreign currency in the form of international loans and grants to the state; continually rising levels of money coming back to Jordan from Jordanians working abroad (notably in the oil-producing Arab states); and increased domestic liquidity generated by a sudden rise in lending by commercial banks.

This coincided with a pick-up in economic activity after the 1970-72 lull, and the start of the 1973-75 three-year development plan. The result of all this was the start of an economic "boom" that saw the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rise from JD 223 million in 1971 to some JD 357 million by the end of 1975.

If this rise in GDP is measured against the rise in the total money supply, it can be seen that there has been more new money avail-

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JORDAN, SYRIA TO ESTABLISH JOINT BANK

DAMASCUS (JNA). — Jordan and Syria will sign a contract in January for establishing a joint Jordanian-Syrian commercial bank, an official source at the Syrian Ministry of Economics and Foreign Trade announced here Wednesday.

The aim of establishing the bank is to boost economic integration and to finance developmental projects in both countries. The bank will also facilitate the establishment of joint industrial companies, and the exchange of goods and merchandise between Jordan

and Syria, the source added. The contract will be signed by Jordan's Minister of Finance, Mr. Mohammad Dabbass, and Dr. Mohammad Al Imadi, Minister of Economics and Foreign Trade in Syria.

The establishment of this bank was decided upon by the joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee with a capital of JD 2million, out of which the Syrian government will pay 50 per cent while Jordan will distribute its share among parties of its own choice.

Jordan to attend Arab Telecom, meet in Cairo

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan will participate in the 4th Executive Conference of the Arab Telecommunications Federation due to start in Cairo Jan. 15.

The two-week conference will discuss matters related to the Arab space communications network and the Arab satellite. It will

also discuss a tariff index for telephone calls between the Arab countries and setting up a regional telecommunications institute.

The Jordanian delegation to the conference will be led by the Director General of the Telecommunications Corporation, Mr. Mohammad Shahed Ismail.

Opportunity knocks

The talks that will take place in Egypt over the next few days between H.M. King Hussein and President Sadat are the latest logical step in the momentum of crucial Arab coordination on the military and diplomatic fronts. This will be important for two main reasons. First, close coordination among Egypt, Jordan and Syria in the first instance, is imperative if there is to be any chance of success at the Geneva peace talks; and second, a closing-in of Arab ranks will make it that much more difficult for Israel to try and carry out its favourite manoeuvre of dealing with Arab countries on an individual basis. The universal feeling has been running high and clear for the past year that the step-by-step approach of Dr. Kissinger has run its course, and it is now time to tackle the Middle East conflict on the basis of broader multilateral contacts and agreements. The only opposition to this idea comes from Israel, so it becomes doubly important that current steps to put Arab policies in line with each other should also make it abundantly clear to Israel that some options are no longer open to it.

A series of bilateral meetings has been taking place in the Arab World, and the meeting between King Hussein and President Assad is the latest of these, and surely not the last. It is logical to think that the growing triangular coordination among Egypt, Jordan and Syria will soon be capped by a summit of the three states' leaders. It is similarly logical to expect that the PLO and Lebanon will also soon coordinate their aims and actions with Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

This trend may contrast sharply with the bitter words and bloody fighting that have filled the Arab World over the past year, but that should not cause people to doubt the seriousness with which the Arab states are now girding themselves to press ahead with the drive to seek a peaceful settlement with Israel. U.S. President-elect Carter was right when he said in Washington Wednesday that there is "a fine opportunity" for improvement in the Middle East situation, and he was also correct in pinpointing one of the reasons for this as the emergence of a clear attitude for peace among Arab leaders. The Hussein-Sadat talks are part of this Arab attitude, and it can be reasonably expected that this side of the picture will only become more lucid and more powerful in the coming months. Furthermore, with the normal channels of signal-sending always open between the U.S. and the Arab capitals, Washington will likely be kept aware of the rising spirit of honourable accommodation that defines the Arab World today.

It will be important for the Americans and the Israelis then to keep in mind that an "opportunity", by definition, is tantalising but transitory. We can sit around for a few months admiring how fine an opportunity we really do have, but we cannot sit around for very much more than months without seeing some serious attempt to seize the opportunity of the times and turn it into gains for peace.

The meetings between King Hussein and President Assad this week are part of a broader Arab dialogue that aims to resolve the conflict with Israel in a reasonable and realistic manner. This is one-half of the opportunity. The other half needs to be seen soon, or the opportunity shall be lost.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian newspapers Thursday gave prominence to the Aswan talks between His Majesty King Hussein and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Al Dustour says these talks are being watched with interest by all Arabs in view of the pressing subjects under discussion and of their expected results.

The paper adds: "The bilateral relations between Amman and Cairo which will be tackled, among other things, represent an important leverage for bolstering the two wings of the confrontation line."

"Added to this, Jordanian-Egyptian relations are considered a substantial element in building up the new Arab reality now being fashioned, by Damascus, Amman and Cairo, in the region."

"This reality is represented by the nucleus of unity between Jordan and Syria, and the formation of the joint political command between Syria and Egypt."

"To infuse more vital blood in this reality would only be a natural and healthy process."

Al Ra'i predicts that the Hussein-Sadat meeting will be extremely fruitful because of the careful preparation made for it. It will be of high importance because "it will lay down the broadlines of the third golden ring in the confrontation circuit."

"It is not important now to ask about the feasibility of going to Geneva... The present Arab action has already rendered such a question an anachronism... now that Arabs are in possession of a

definite strategy which enables them to take an initiative and to freely choose between the possibilities of war and peace," the paper adds.

The weekly Akhbar Al Usbou' thinks the present Arab position can suffer no more slackness by any side or in any direction, because the quickly-changing scenes call for an all-out alert and for the complete mobilisation of Arab potential, so that the Arabs may be able to face up to any surprises that might crop up in the area.

National Notes

● AMMAN. — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday afternoon received the Director General of the National Centre for Documents, Dr. Ahmad Sharakas, who was accompanied by the United Nations counsellor on automated documentation.

Dr. Sharakas briefed the Prince on the steps taken to establish the centre and the results of the seminar on documentation which ended Tuesday.

● AMMAN. — The Prime Minister, Mr. Mudar Badran, Thursday afternoon received the former Lebanese Premier, Mr. Taqie Ad-din Al Solh.

● AMMAN. — Civil Aviation Director General Sharif Ghazi Rakan Thursday left for Senegal leading a civil aviation delegation to discuss with the civil aviation officials there a bilateral air transport agreement.

Inflationary cycle is giving way to new phase in Jordanian economy

(Continued from page 1)

able in proportion to the availability of new goods and services, and thus the inflationary cycle was set in motion.

Now that the money supply has stopped rising, a slowdown in price inflation is expected to follow fast on its heels.

There are several reasons why the money supply stopped rising, Dr. Anani explains. The most important of these are the onset of more rational investment by Jordanians, who now seek safe, long-term places to put their money; the dying down of the land speculation fever and thus a lower demand for commercial credits; a reconsideration by commercial banks of their free-wheeling lending policies; and Central Bank regulation imposed in January 1976 to put a ceiling on the amount of money the commercial banks were lending for speculative purposes.

More money is now finding its way to long-term savings institutions, private company shares, government development bonds, equity shares in state-owned companies and industrial projects that promise security and smaller but more regular profits over the long run, such as manufacturing plants or service firms.

The sudden end of the sharp increase in liquidity has prompted the Central Bank to take another look at its credit policies, and the it had imposed in 1976 on commercial banks' lending. Dr. Anani says this reflects the Central Bank's view that normal saving and investment patterns are once again in effect, and thus the natural forces of the market can guide commercial bank lending and money supply growth without the need for limits imposed by the state.

Dr. Anani also explains that the continuing economic development of Jordan will have to foster financial institutions that can profitably make use of the rising amount of money (liquidity) that is available in Jordan.

The new stock market, when it starts operations, will be one means of soaking up liquidity and directing money into productive ventures. State bonds will play a similar role, but the five-year development plan has set a ceiling of JD 75 million to be raised internally through the sales of development bonds between 1976 and 1980.

Thus Jordan can expect to see a swift rise in the development of large-scale institutional outlets for savings and investment, including savings and thrift associations, pension funds, postal savings plans and the Housing Bank, insurance companies, the stock market, perhaps a larger bond market and secondary markets for bonds and stocks. Along with these, there will likely be a tremendous need for new and bigger service institutions, including banks, brokers and legal firms.

With this growth in the breadth and depth of Jordan's financial institutions, there will also be a more sophisticated division of labour between savers and investors, owners and managers. This will require the services of "inter-

mediaries" who are skilled in complex financial dealings, and Dr. Anani suggests this might mean that Jordan's services sector will continue to account for a large share of GDP. The services sector now accounts for 64 per cent of the GDP, which is targeted to drop to 56 per cent by the end of the five-year plan in 1980.

Dr. Anani also suggests that the return to a normal growth pattern in the country will probably attract substantial investment capital from the Arab oil producers. These are always looking for secure and profitable investments, and Jordan, because it has close ties with these states and offers a stable alternative to Arab investments in the Western economies, should be able "to capture a share" of Arab oil money seeking investment opportunities.

Dr. Anani also says that the effect of the sharp inflow of people from Lebanon during the past two years has been far less than is popularly believed. He says the "psychological impact" of the Lebanese on the economy is greater than its real impact. For example, the influx of Lebanese and foreigners from Lebanon certainly caused rents to rise to "exaggerated and irrational levels", but the entire economy started leveling out in mid-summer of last year, well before the Lebanese and some of the foreigners started going back to Beirut.

"The period of stability is still young," Dr. Anani says. "The rise in the money cycle has reached its peak and has levelled out, though we can expect a continued increase in normal business activity, and I think that, in real terms, 1977 and 1978 will be years of prosperity. Especially if the political situation remains promising, I believe we are on the threshold of a new business and economic cycle of continued growth and economic normalcy."



Mrs. Jehan Sadat receives her Majesty Queen Aliya, upon her arrival with His Majesty Hussein, at Aswan airport Thursday. (JNA photo).

Chambers of Industry, Commerce urge businessmen to apply boycott of Israel rule

AMMAN. — In a communique issued Thursday, the Amman Chamber of Industry called on Jordanian businessmen and industrialists to strictly apply the Arab Boycott of Israel regulations. In view of the anti-Arab boycott campaign in the U.S. and the measures to compel U.S. companies to reveal the names of all foreign companies with which they have dealings which comply to these rules.

A number of American states have already passed anti-boycott rules and efforts at present are concentrated to enact a federal law by the U.S. congress, the communique said.

"We do not dispute the right of any party to pass anti-Arab boycott rules even if they do so under Israeli and Zionist pressure," the communique said, "but

European public opinion.

The statement called on Jordanian and Arab businessmen to clarify the legitimacy of boycott regulations to companies dealing with Israel to pinpoint to them the damage they would suffer they could support the Israel! etc

Alia, SAA to open joint offices in U

DAMASCUS (JNA). — The Jordanian Airlines, Alia and Syrian Arab Airlines SAA agreed to open joint bureaus in the United States in preparation of their operating joint flights between the Arab world and the United States in the future, the SAA Director General, Mr. Mounir Jaioudi said today.

This is the first step to unification of the two airlines decided by the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee Jaioudi added.

BULLETIN TO ALL EMBASSIES

CONSULAR OFFICES AND BUSINESS CENTRES

The Jordan Times wishes to inform all embassies and consular offices in Amman of the availability of advertising space in the paper for special announcements and events that might be of interest to the foreign community in Amman. A specific area in the paper is being provided for such reminders to give our readers a better idea of what is happening in the area. Someone from our advertising department would be happy to call on you at your convenience with more information should you be interested in participating in this service.

JORDAN TIMES.

Advertising Department Tel. 67171-9

Exchange Rate

Following are the official change rates in effect at the time of today's business day, as the Central Bank of Jordan

The first column is how you would receive in Jordanian dinars for selling a unit of foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	221.0
U.K. sterling	568.0
Swiss franc	134.0
German mark	139.5
French franc	66.8
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.9
Syrian pound	82.6
Lebanese pound	112.3
Saudi riyal	94.5
Iraqi dinar	943.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1157.0
UAE dirham	83.4
Libyan dinar	740.0
Egyptian pound	457.0

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LOOK OF THE LAND



Scene in Al Azraq area, about 70 kms to the northeast of Amman. (Photo by Omar Jawad).

مركز الصحافة

Association of Jordanian Artists launched

Initiative of the new minister of culture opens up a new artistic era for Jordan

By Irene Ramadan

They were forty painters and sculptors to attend last Sunday the meeting organised by Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, Minister of Culture and Youth. Such gathering of artists is an event in the cultural life of Jordan. It is in fact the first time that all these artists meet together, and that was one of the new minister's purposes. He wants Jordanian artists to feel that they belong to an entity, instead of relying only on their individual potentialities.

The essential purpose of the meeting was to launch the Association of Jordanian Artists. This association is an answer to one of the main requests of every Jordanian painter and sculptor. All of them were requesting it for more than five years but many steps to realise this achievement had failed in the past.

Knowing that deep need, Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf met the Jordanian artists for the first time when he was just nominated Minister of Culture, nearly a month ago, and with them he agreed about second and more effective measures.

As expected, the minister and

the artists held last Sunday a new session which lasted one hour and a half. Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf first explained his willingness to cooperate with them and to promote the cause of the Jordanian artist in his country and abroad.

The minister appears also to be determined to consolidate, in the very near future, the artistic movement in Jordan.

Therefore, the status of the association was fixed upon during the meeting. The association will

start its activities within not more than a month; the time needed to accomplish the necessary preliminaries. A founding committee was also formed and includes the following artists: Souad Malhas, Afaf Arafat, Samia

Zarru, Rateb Chaaban, Hafiz Kassis, Khalil Abdul Rahim, Zaki Chaqfa, Saleh Abu Shindi, Bahige Qumri, Mahmoud Sadeq, Farouq Lambaz and Yasser Doueik.

With the formation of the association Jordanian artists will now have a solid and official backing which will give their activities a wider dimension. Previously they have had to rely on their own initiative and efforts and to work and to create in a restrained circle. From now on they will not be isolated anymore. A new Ministry of Culture, a young minister who gives and takes generously, will afford a new impulse to their creativity. With all these positive elements, a new artistic era is opening.

But what about the reactions of the artists themselves?

Here are some of them expressing, on the spot, their opinions and their responses:

SAMIA ZARRU:

"We really were in need of this new step which has brought the artists to cooperate together. With the association we will have a voice to transmit our requests and our activities to the public and to

the authorities concerned. At the same time, our participation in international exhibitions will be more valuable, because we will be viewed by critics from all over the world. We will also get profits from the wider exchange with other countries."

MUHANNA DURRA:

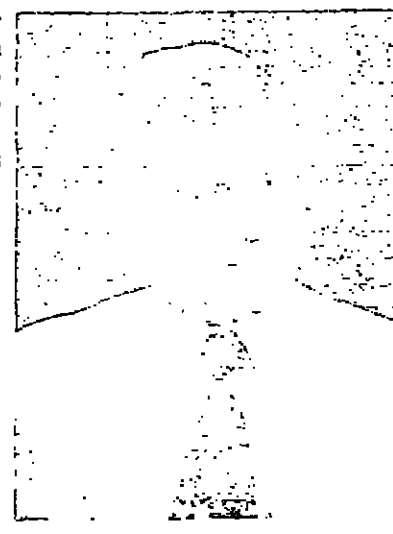
"I cannot be but optimistic. The initiative of the minister of culture is very serious. No one before did officially think of the artists in such a way. But I find it strange that the Association of Jordanian Artists will be created under the impetus of the Ministry of Culture. Usually painters and sculptors themselves form their associations and then submit the result to the ministry's approval. Nevertheless, in these circumstances we welcome this gesture of Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf."

SOUAD MALHAS:

"We are hopeful because of the serious intentions of Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf. We have been so disappointed by all the promises made before. This time, the association will surely raise the artistic standards of Jordan, and it will open new horizons. We will get, for instance, the chance to become members of the General Union of Arab Artists."

MAHMOUD SADEQ:

"All the artists who attended the meeting were responsive to the idea. For the first time they feel that



Artist Saleh Abu Shindi

an association will take shape seriously and very soon. They were impressed by the willingness of Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf to promote their movement. We are highly convinced that the minister will follow up his project and make it effective shortly."

SALEH ABU SHINDI:

"Undoubtedly the minister of culture is deeply convinced of the idea to promote the artists movement in Jordan and to raise it to a high level. There was a big response among the artists who see in Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf a pioneer of the organised artistic life. The initiative of the minister has come at a very crucial moment."



Artist Samia Zarru

Delivers his farewell State of the Union message

Ford to Congress: I leave U.S. in much better shape than 1974

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, (R) — President Ford said last night the United States and the world were in a much better condition than when he entered the White House in 1974, and urged Americans to seek new achievements with President-elect Jimmy Carter.

He told a joint session of Congress in his farewell State of the Union message that he was leaving solid foundation for further progress when Mr. Carter takes office Jan. 20.

Mr. Ford also had two warnings for the American people in the prepared text of his message.

He said Congressional zeal in overseeing foreign policy was hampering the administration, and defence cuts which might be ordered by the Carter White House could harm the Soviet Union and harm world security.

Mr. Ford said a dangerous decline in defence spending in the early 1970s, as the Vietnam war was tapering off, had been reversed in the past 30 months and he believed a sustained defence effort must continue to meet growing Soviet strength.

While he did not mention Mr. Carter's campaign promise to cut up to \$7 billion from defence spending, he said:

"The United States can never tolerate a shift in the strategic balance against us, or even a situation where the American people or our allies believe the balance is shifting against us."

He urged Mr. Carter to continue three "critical" strategic programmes that the incoming administration intends to review.

These are the Trident missile-

launching submarine, the B-1 bomber, and a more advanced intercontinental ballistic missile that, he said, would be better able to survive nuclear attack and deliver a devastating retaliatory strike.

Mr. Ford, the country's first appointed president who was defeated by Mr. Carter last November, spoke proudly about his accomplishments during his two-and-a-half years in the White House.

"Taken in sum, I can report that the state of the union is good," he said.

"There is room for improvement, as always, but today we have a more perfect union than when my stewardship began."

He emphasised he was not bitter over his election defeat, and said he had been determined to help the transition of the new administration.

Recalling the agony of the Watergate scandals and the turmoil in which he succeeded President Richard Nixon on Aug. 9, 1974, Mr. Ford declared: "I wanted the new president to get off to an easier start than I had."

Mr. Ford said a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) was well within reach in 1977. He added that he was proud of the way he had pursued detente and also had built strong defences and strong alliances.

Reviewing foreign policy, he said U.S. alliances with Western Europe, Japan and Canada had never been stronger.

The framework for peace in the Middle East had been built and the prospects for a settlement were brighter now than they had been in three decades.

America's relationship with Chi-

na was proving its importance and durability, and the two countries were finding more and more common ground on basic questions of international affairs.

"This administration leaves to its successor a world in better condition than we found," the president said. "We leave, as well, a solid foundation for progress on a range of issues that are vital to the well-being of America."

Mr. Ford's criticism over the control of foreign policy came in the context of how Congress, reacting to its impotence during the Vietnam war, had in his view now gone to the other extreme and was hampering administrative action.

"There can be only one commander-in-chief (the president). In these times, crises cannot be managed and wars cannot be waged by committee."



Artist Muhanna Durra

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The rumble of the earthquake precedes the agony of mankind

The severe earthquake in eastern Turkey marks the end of a year in which tens of thousands of people have died following major quakes over many areas of the world -- notably in Asia. The experts predict many more in the next few years. Need thousands more die from falling debris or can planning save lives? Gemini News Service reports on ways the effects of earthquakes could be minimised.

By Gamini Seneviratne

LONDON (Gemini) — We are in an age of earthquakes, experts warn. The period up to the middle 1980s will be one of exceptional tectonic activity.

The disaster in Turkey marks the 20th severe earthquake this year. Billions of dollars worth of property and perhaps a quarter of a million lives have been lost.

In fact roughly one million earthquakes occur every year and several hundred of them cause considerable damage locally. Humans have always lived in terror of earthquakes, though until relatively recently the fear was the individual one of being literally swallowed alive.

Today whole cities can be levelled in seconds, if only because we live in cities, and thousands perish from falling debris alone. The growth of human population perhaps leaves no alternative but to live with the risk, although several million people have paid the ultimate penalty in the past 50 years or so.

Need this be? At the recent World Human Settlements Conference in Vancouver, Canada, the issue was raised by Nicaraguan Vice Minister of Urban Planning Ivan Osorio.

His plea was that natural disasters cannot be averted but planning could minimise the consequences. Few delegations took more than passing notice and the matter went almost totally unreported in the world's press.

Yet Osorio, a trained architect, should know. He is in charge of the operation to rebuild the city of his birth from scratch. His city, Managua, was razed by an earthquake a few years before Ivan Osorio was born. Thousands of lives were lost, but the place was rebuilt, much as it was before.

Just before Christmas, in 1972, Managua was levelled by an earthquake for the second time. More than 10,000 people died and twice the number injured. Yet it need not have been, says Osorio. He is making sure it will not happen yet again.

In building the new Managua,

the Nicaraguans first made a thorough, 14-month geological study of the site of the city. They found among other things that there are three major north-south rifts running parallel across the region. The new city is being designed -- from buildings to water pipes and fire-fighting services -- and sited to accommodate the faults.

The frightening thought which Osorio articulated in Vancouver and which everybody seemed to side-step, is that practically no urban settlement on earth today has much idea of the ground on which it stands.

If the city fathers were to study that ground, they may well feel they should move their offices, schools and hospitals, redeploy their services and even redesign their buildings. Are you sitting in the way of an earthquake?

In very simplified terms, an earthquake is the end result of shifts in the earth's crust, themselves often caused by disturbances hundreds of kilometres further below.

In a stressed zone, two giant movements of the crust occur in opposite directions. They bend and stretch and reach breaking point. The earthquake is caused when they abruptly rupture and return to roughly their prestressed positions.

Most of the natural stress areas of the earth, those where the earthquake danger is highest and most constant, have been identified.

It is known that the major earthquake belts lie along continental edges and off-shore island arcs, where the large rigid plates of the earth's crust suddenly plunge. But, beyond this, very little is known of the structure and causes of earthquakes.

One of the major thrusts in the study of earthquakes has been towards predicting them. In February this year, delegates from 45 countries met in Paris for the Intergovernmental Conference on the Assessment and Mitigation of Earthquake Risk.

At this meeting, China's Liu Ying-yung, director of his coun-

try's State Seismological Bureau, described how the Liaoning Province was monitored for 10 years and how the major earthquake, which occurred in Haicheng in February 1975, was predicted, and mitigating action taken in time to prevent loss of life.

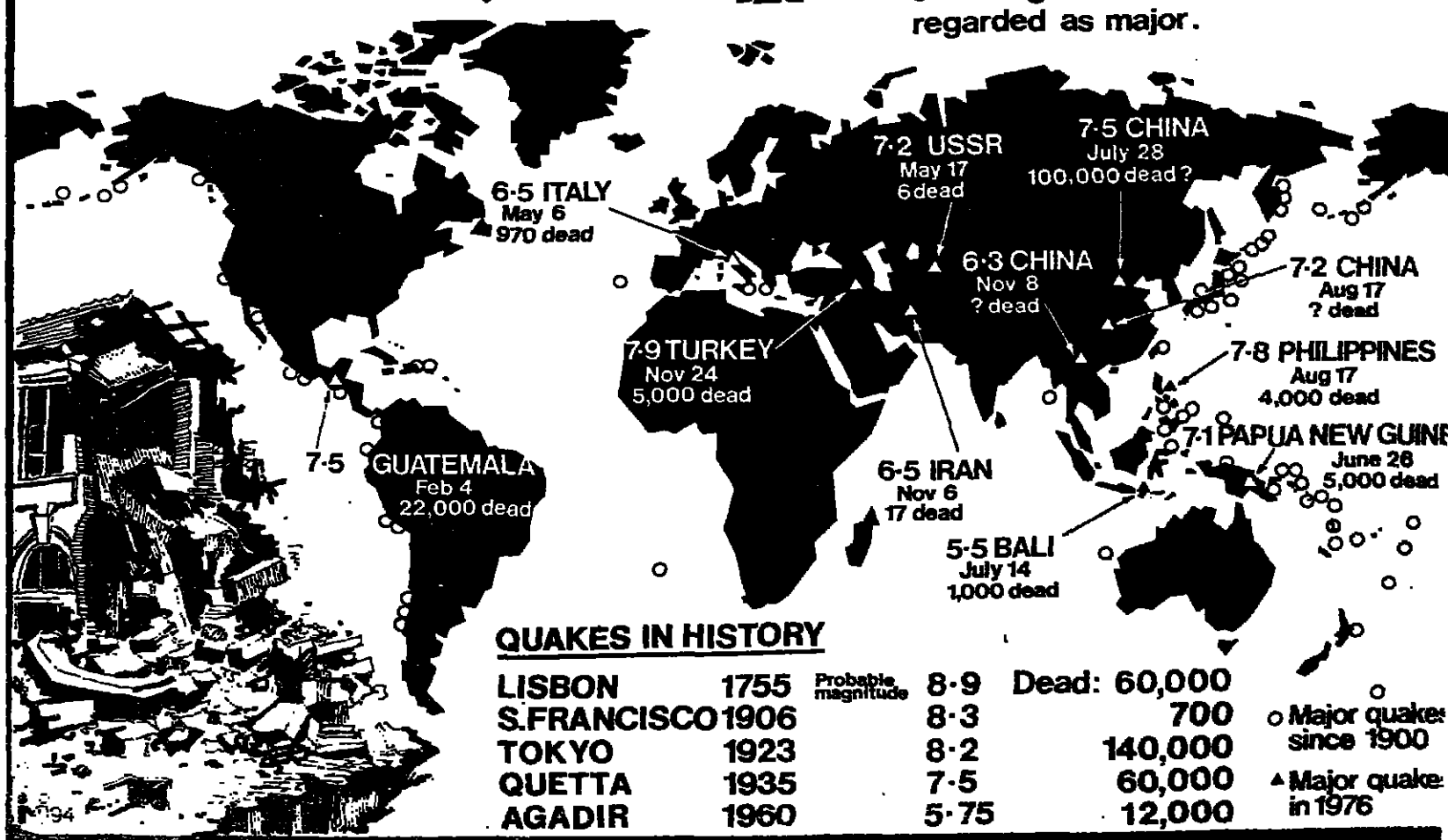
Impressive and important though the information was, it remains a fact that prediction of earthquakes it still so uncertain that scientists are unlikely, as a rule, to warn us of their fears. The big earthquake at Tang Shan last July, in which it is rumoured 100,000 died, took the Chinese totally by surprise.

As several American seismologists have pointed out, the margin of error in prediction is so great, particularly in densely populated areas, that more expense and damage could be caused by the evacuation than the earthquake itself.

To complicate the problem further, man has recently been disturbing the earth's structure so much that we may be causing more earthquakes than nature does. There are many instances in which even modest irrigation works like dams and wells, for example, have caused local earthquakes and loss of human life.

Even passing trains cause earth tremors. So what does an underground nuclear explosion do?

EARTHQUAKE!



Technology can beat oil slicks; enthusiasm lacks

BOSTON, Massachusetts (CSM) — Technology already exists to clean up oil spills, like the recent one off Nantucket Island.

The reason, say several sources, is that neither the petroleum industry nor the federal government

has spent enough money or paid enough attention in the past to produce this equipment.

However, a ship will soon be launched in New England which -- if manufacturer's expectations are accurate -- could very well clean up oil slicks like the one off Cape Cod.

For example, JBF Scientific Corporation in Wilmington, Massachusetts, is building a 100-tonne vessel capable of skimming 1900 litres of oil a minute from seas up to three metres. Company President Ralph Bianci says the ship holds 38,000 litres and would work in rough seas.

Unfortunately the skimmer, built for Gulf Oil use in North Sea operations, will not be launched until Jan. 26.

Mr. Bianci adds that JBF has designed an even larger skimmer for use in four metre seas in the Gulf of Alaska.

Environmental officials in Massachusetts complain that the coast guard was largely ineffective in its attempts to stop the Argo Merchant from causing what has become the largest oil spill in U.S. history.

The coast guard denied the charge, saying current cleanup equipment does not work in seas higher than about one metre.

The tanker broke in half last month after running aground on shoals off Nantucket.

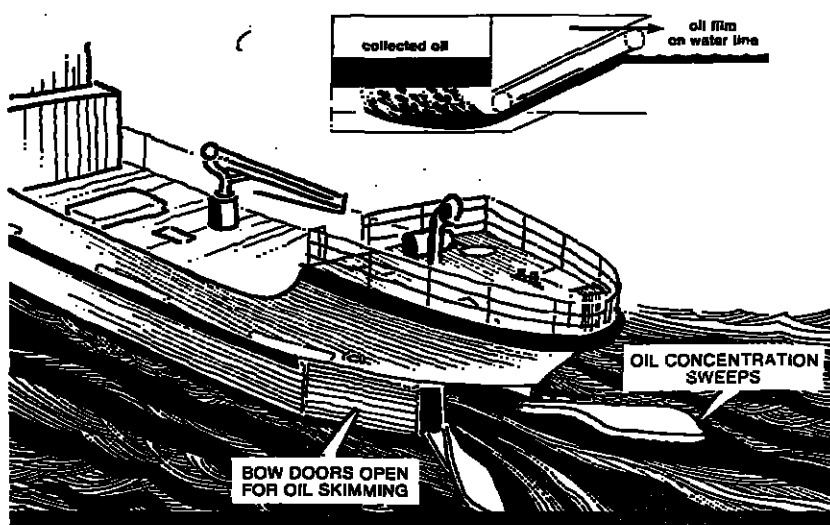
The coast guard had oil-containers capable of working in rough seas standing by in the early stages of the accident. But according to on-the-scene observers, it did not have enough boats to tow the barriers to the site of the spill.

"The technology has been there for several years," says Jack Wilson, an engineer with the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. "We bought our first small skimmer from JBF in 1972, and a larger one (for Gulf) a logical development."

"They just didn't have a chance that was willing to finance the Gulf Oil's decision to buy large JBF skimmer is the time a single oil company made such a commitment, according to Mr. Bianci. "The bought oil cleanup equipment rough industry groups, but just one company."

While Mr. Bianci sees a purchase of the skimmer, for \$1 million, as a significant commitment from the industry, oil pollution control experts see evidence of industry "foot-dragging".

"If the industry had devoted just a fraction of the money spent on oil development to pollution control, then even if it like the Argo Merchant could be prevented, their impact on damage could be lessened."



JBF's dip skimmer -- oil spill clean-up works in the laboratory, but how good is it on rough seas?

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	
03:00	The Breakfast Show : to 03:00, 04:00, 05:00, and 06:30
06:30	06:00 GMT : News, Regional and Topical Reports. VOA Current News Summary. 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT : An informal presentation of popular music and feature reports and interviews, answer to listeners' questions, Science Digest.
17:00	News Roundup. Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary.
17:30	Forum
18:00	Special English. News, Feature : The Living Earth. News Summary.
18:30	Music USA (Standards)
19:00	News Roundup. Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary.
19:30	VOA Magazine, Americana, Science, Cultural, Letters.
20:00	Special English. News
20:15	Music (Jazz)
21:00	VOA World Report : News to newsmakers' voices ... correspondents reports ... background features ... media comments ... news analyses.
21:30	

RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)

7:00	Morning melodies	14:30	Good vibrations
7:30	News	15:00	Concert hour
7:40	News reports	16:00	Old favourites
8:00	Sign off	16:30	Easy listening
10:00	Listeners choice	17:00	Jordan weekly
11:00	My kind of music	17:30	Pop session
11:30	Catch the words	18:00	News summary
11:45	Arab scientists	18:05	15 weekly
12:00	Pop session	18:15	Music
13:00	News summary	18:30	Varieties
13:05	Pop session	19:00	News
14:00	News	19:10	Music
14:10	Radio magazine	19:30	Sign off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors :	Razi (77712)	
	Jerusalem (21370)	
Amman :		
Yousef Horani (25478)	Irbid :	
Ibrahim Naser (23552)	Khazer	
	Palestine	
Irbid :		
Naji Rawashdeh	Zarqa :	
Ibrahim Rabadi (2769)	Andalus	
	Ahlyiah	
Zarqa :		
Hisham Hiyasat (82440)		
Pharmacies :		
Amman :		
University (44554)	Hussein (21776)	
Hindi (24422)	University (61001)	
	Nahda (63003)	
	Khayyam (41541)	

AMMAN AIRPORT

Departures :		11:15	Beirut	
8:00	Beirut	11:15	Aleppo, Damascus, (SAA)	
8:45	Beirut (MEA)			
8:45	Cairo (EA)	14:05	Aqaba (SAA)	
10:10	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	15:00	Bucharest (Tarom)	
11:30	Cairo	16:00	Kuwait (KAC)	
12:00	Aqaba (SAA)	16:20	Jeddah, Medina, Haqel, Tref (SDI)	
14:45	Damascus (SAA)			
16:45	Kuwait (KAC)	16:55	Paris	
18:10	Tabuk, Medina, Jeddah (SDI)	17:00	Cairo	
19:30	Dubai, Karachi	17:05	Jeddah, Tref, Medina (SDI)	
20:00	Kuwait			
20:30	Tehran	18:10	Casablanca, Madrid, Athens	
22:55	Doha, Muscat			
01:15	Dubai (Alitalia)	19:40	Beirut (MEA)	
		21:25	Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)	
Arrivals :		00:30	Rome (Alitalia)	
8:00	Cairo (EA)			

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) ...	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue ...	" 24391-4
Fire headquarters ...	" 22090
First aid, fire, police ...	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ...	" 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) ...	" 37111-3
Police headquarters ...	" 39141
Najdah, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 37777

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS) ...	Tel. 41520
British Council ...	" 36147-8
French Cultural Centre ...	" 37009
Goethe Institute ...	" 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre ...	" 44203
Amman Municipal Library ...	" 36111

BBC RADIO

GMT		14:15	Letterbox
05:00	World News: 24 hours	14:30	My Kind of Music
05:30	Sarah Ward	15:00	Radio Newsreel
05:45	The World Today	15:15	Outlook
06:00	News; Press Review	16:00	News; Commentary
06:30	My Kind of Music	16:15	Science in Action
07:00	News; 24 hours	16:45	The World Today
07:30	Sarah Ward	17:00	News
07:45	Merchant Navy Programme	17:09	Music Now
08:00	News; Reflections	17:30	Book Choice
08:15	Music for Wind Instruments	17:45	Sports Round-up
08:30	Jazz Club	18:00	News
09:00	News; Press Review	18:15	Radio Newsreel
09:15	The World Today	18:30	What's New ?
09:30	Financial News	19:00	Outlook : News Summary
09:45	Sword of Honour	19:42	Stock Market
10:15	Merchant Navy	19:45	Strike up the Band
10:30	Folk and Country	20:00	News; 24 hours
11:00	News	20:30	The World in Wa
11:15	Face of England	21:00	World Radio Club
11:30	Discovery	21:15	Sarah Ward Requ
12:00	Radio Newsreel	21:45	Scotland '77
12:15	Composer and Interpreter	22:00	News; The World day
12:45	Sports Round-up	22:25	Financial News
13:00	News; 24 hours	22:45	Sports Radio-up
13:30	New Ideas	23:00	World News; Commentary
13:40	Ulster This Week	23:15	From the Weeklies
13:45	Don Moss Requests	23:30	Take it or Leave

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6 :		16.50	Arabic series
10.00	Quran	18.00	Big Valley
10.15	Cartoons	19.00	Arabic series
10.30	Arabic series	20.00	News in Arabic
11.00	Three stooges	Channel 6 :	
11.30	Religious programme	19.30	News in Hebrew
12.30	Cultural programme	19.45	Varieties
13.00	Varieties	20.30	Cilla's world of cor
14.30	Soccer match	21.10	The angels
16.00	The Waltons	22.00	News in English
		22.15	Kojak

مركز الصحافة

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

East-West vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ 9875
♥ 1086
♦ QJ97
♠ A3

WEST ♦ 10643
♥ J
♦ 1042
♠ KQJ109
EAST ♠ AKJ2
♥ K942
♦ 8
♠ 7542
♥ AQ753
♦ AK653
♠ 86

The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1♥ Pass 1NT
Pass 2♦ Pass 3♦
Pass 3♥ Pass 4♥
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♠.

Those of you who enjoyed Richard Miller's last book might want to take a look at his new collection of hands (More Bridge Brilliance & Bloopers, Richard A. Miller, Dow Jones, paperback, \$3.95) selected from his National Observer columns. This time, though, the hands are rather more technical. Here is one of the simpler examples.

We are not overly enthusiastic about the auction. Even though North-South were playing four-card majors, there is no reason for North to choose to respond one no trump. With three trumps and a ruffing value, his natural response is

a raise to two hearts, after which South could have essayed game on the strength of his distributional values.

A spade lead would have led to the contract's defeat, but no blame can be attached to West for his choice of the king of clubs. Declarer called for dummy's ace and led the six of hearts to his queen. The finesse held, but West's jack was ominous. Declarer continued with the technically correct play of a low trump to the ten.

East won the king and shifted to the ace and king of spades. Declarer ruffed the second spade, crossed to dummy with the queen of diamonds and successfully ran the eight of hearts. But now declarer was in dummy and had no way to get back to his hand to draw the last trump. He tried a diamond, but East ruffed and the defenders took their club trick for down one.

A bit of foresight at trick two would have averted the calamity. Instead of leading dummy's low heart, declarer should have led the eight. Then, after taking his trump safety play, declarer would have the six of trumps remaining in dummy. When declarer crosses to dummy with the queen of diamonds, he can lead the six and overtake with the seven of hearts to get back to his hand. After drawing the last trump, declarer can run the diamonds for his contract.

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



SMILING FACE -- Hattingen in the Ruhr, the industrial heartland of West Germany, prides itself on the survival of this black-and-white Westphalian house, built in 1811, amid the dark factory chimneys. Nicknamed the Smoothing Iron because of its unusual shape, it now houses the local museum. The Ruhr has grown less dark and satanic in the wake of wholesale pit closures and Bonn is keen to preserve historic city centres while the going is good. The Federal Environment Agency in West Berlin is to draw up a list of historic monuments badly in need of repair and to consider and possibly develop new and improved conservation methods.

GRAFFITI

BACHELOR WHO HANDS OUT LINE WINDS UP WALKING ONE

TONIGHT'S T.V.

FEATURES

GUNSMOKE
TOWN IN CHAINS
Marshal Dillon stalks the members of a gang who after being released from prison get caught once again red-handed.

THE WALTONS

THE HUNT
One of the Watson children, a peace adept, is obliged to kill bear to save his father.

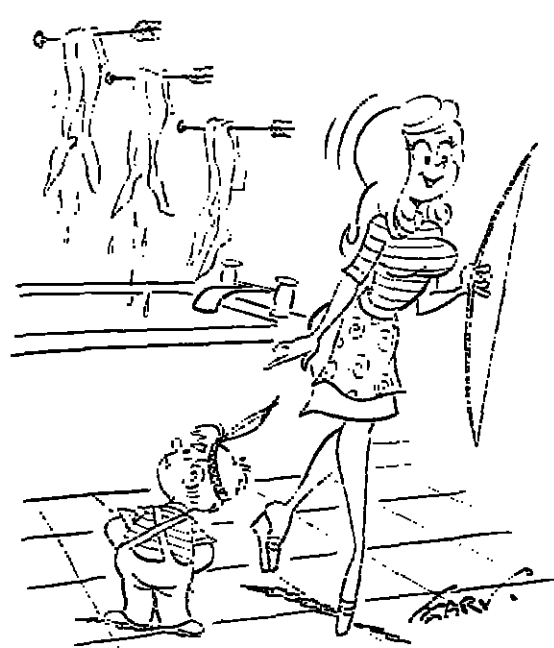
CILLA'S COMEDY
FATHER'S DOING FINE
Christina succeeds in convincing her future mother-in-law not to marry her father.

KOJAC

LAW DANCE
Kojac convinces one of murder witnesses to testify in court after he arranges him police protection.

HALLO!
IS THIS 67171-2-3-4?
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LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



ENGLAND
Carl

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GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are likely to have some delay in putting in motion a creative plan of importance. Later in the day you have an unusually beneficial afternoon and evening, for some sudden and unexpected circumstances arise giving you a chance to plan a campaign of action which will be very beneficial.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) After a frustrating morning you can trust your hunches later and get ahead faster in your career. Handle responsibilities intelligently. Pleasure the one you love who is in a poor humor.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You have to exercise patience at home and elsewhere because nothing seems to be working out well during the day. By evening everything clears up. Happiness is possible then.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Wait until afternoon to keep an appointment or have business dealings since the morning would yield you little. Get busy at statements and correspondence. Take it easy tonight.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Don't be depressed over finances in the morning since you see how to improve them easily in the afternoon and on into the evening. You can consult a good adviser before you can go down. Be clever.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) If you do not act out some during the day, you find that all goes well and that you can entertain there happily in the evening. Study new projects that can be lucrative for you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Instead of worrying about any problems you have, get busy and do something constructive about them. Late afternoon is best for visiting with others. Avoid work that is too strenuous or hard.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Late afternoon is best for searching out the data you need. Take time to visit with relatives later in the evening.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A good day to make those changes that will help you have a smoother running life in the future. Steer clear of irate persons in the morning and then the afternoon can be a happy one.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You may feel stymied in the morning, but don't get impatient or you will lose out on the benefits which favorable planets can bring you. Solve some problem early.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Any new book-keeping are best handled in the morning. Evening is best time to make needed changes. You may find a friend very trying early but later all works out fine.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You tend to be confused during the morning hours, so get held in yourself. Later you can make up for lost time. Be sure to use that in handling a credit matter.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Listen carefully to what new contacts say and later you can use your own good judgment, too. Seek out the information you need regarding a new venture and then it can become successful. Take no chances with your reputation.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HILEW

ETHAL

TYSSEM

GOLFAN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHEEK PANSY BELFRY COOKIE
Answer: It may be in hand at opening time—A KEY

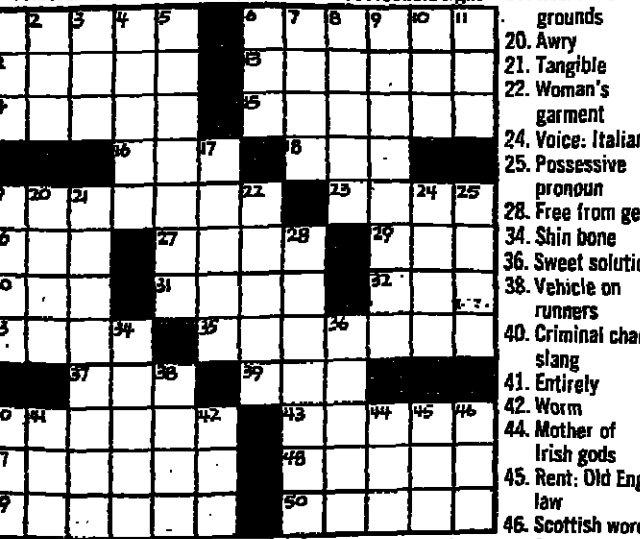
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Beverage
6. Discern
12. Old-womanish
13. Journalist
14. Dilute
15. Roman drinking vessel
16. Rodent genus
18. Gibbon
19. Roman Catholics
23. Fleet
26. Moslem chief
27. Clumsy boats
29. Overly
30. Unit of reluctance

DOWN
3. Milk, French
32. Medieval shield
33. Maintained
35. Bureau
37. Sloths
39. Essay
40. Mob
43. Irritated
47. Colleagues
48. Crescent-shaped
49. Appeals
50. Moon's age on January 1st

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

8. Creus
9. Repeats
10. Constellation's brightest star
11. Period
17. Violin, abbr.
19. Recreation grounds
20. Awry
21. Tangible
22. Woman's garment
24. Voice: Italian
25. Possessive pronoun
28. Free from germs
34. Shin bone
36. Sweet solution
38. Vehicle on runners
40. Criminal charge: slang
41. Entirely
42. Worm
44. Mother of Irish gods
45. Rent: Old English law
46. Scottish word for urge



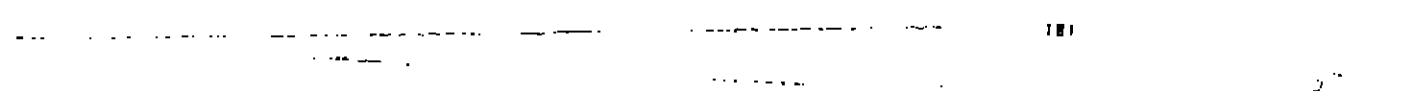
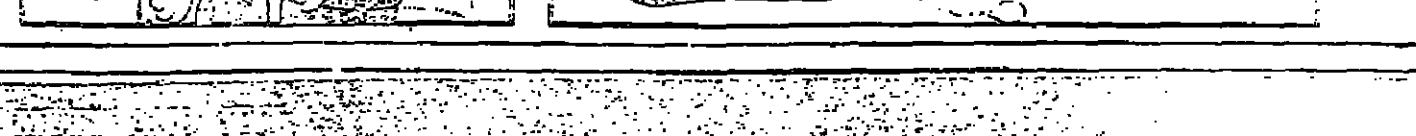
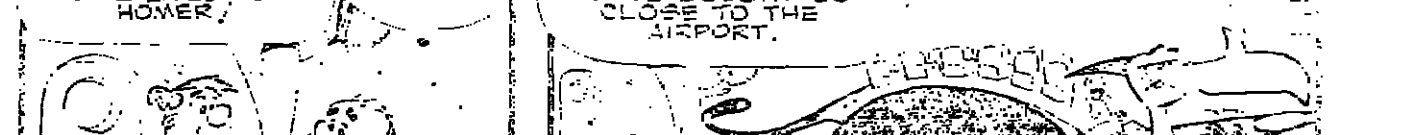
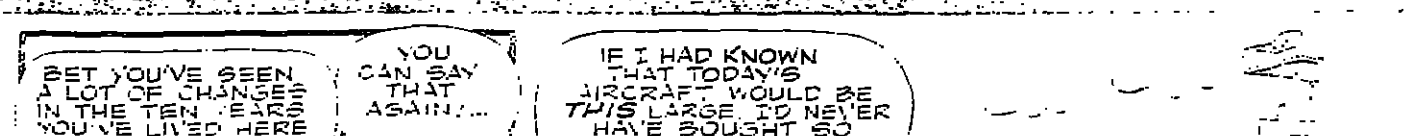
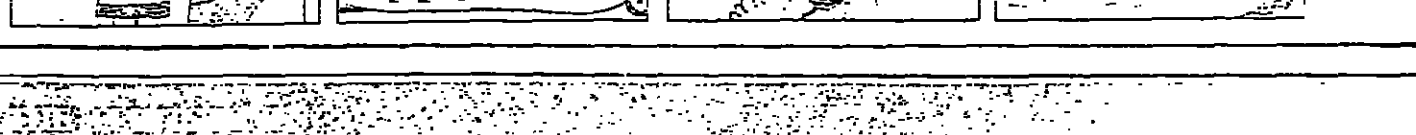
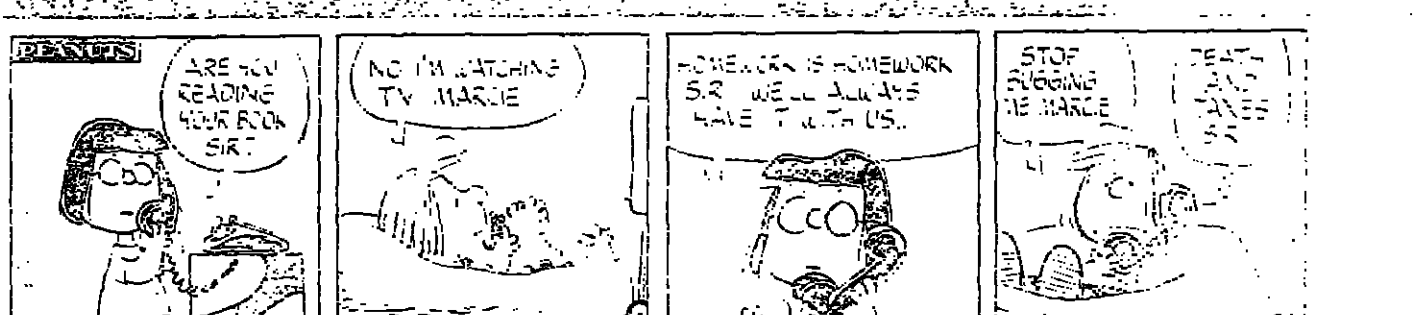
Per time 25 min. AP Newsfeatures

THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



"Forget it! You can't jump and you're contoured the wrong way!"



Sithole calls for OAU meet over Rhodesian nationalist split

ACCRA, Jan. 13 (Agencies). — Rhodesian nationalist leader Ndamabeni Sithole has called for an immediate meeting of the Organisation of African Unity to discuss the weekend decision of African "front-line" states to back his rivals, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

The Rev. Sithole, leader of a faction of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), made the call in an interview with the pro-Ghana government paper Daily Graphic.

The "front-line" states, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola, gave their backing to the Patriotic Front of Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe to the exclusion of the Rev. Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

The Rev. Sithole, who is visiting Ghana, said the "front-line" states' decision was "most unfortunate, unrealistic and dangerous because that now divided Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) into two hostile camps."

The founder of ZANU, ousted as leader of that formation by Mr. Mugabe, said the decision had shown the seeds of a bitter civil war in Rhodesia. Zimbabweans

must be left alone to choose their own leaders.

Meanwhile in Nairobi, Ivor Richard, Chairman of the Geneva conference on Rhodesia, announced today that he will meet Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe on Sunday in the Mozambican capital, Maputo.

The meeting would be a follow-up to his talks with the two leaders in Lusaka last Monday, Mr. Richard told a press conference.

The British diplomat arrived in Nairobi yesterday at the end of a diplomatic shuttle through Southern Africa.

Mr. Richard said, there would also be a further meeting between him and Bishop Muzorewa but did not say when.

"As for relations between the nationalist groups in themselves, this is frankly not a situation in which we would wish to intervene," he stated.

In a separate development, a resolution is expected to be introduced in the Security Council

today condemning alleged aggression by Rhodesia against neighbouring Botswana.

Rhodesia asked for permission to take part in the Security Council session it was announced in Salisbury today. Foreign Minister Pieter van der Byl requested the right of a non-member state to speak before the world body.

The U.N. Secretariat, however, stated that the Security Council will officially ignore Rhodesia's request.

In Rhodesia itself, a group of black nationalist guerrillas, travelling by public transport, fought a bloody gun battle with Rhodesian police when their bus was intercepted, a government communiqué said in Salisbury today.

One guerrilla and two passengers were killed when both sides opened fire, and five passengers were wounded, the statement said. The battle took place on Sunday. The guerrillas were said to have fled, leaving behind weapons and equipment.

CARTER'S ATTORNEY GENERAL SLAMMED ON RACIAL ISSUES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R). — A black civil rights leader has launched a blistering attack on Attorney General-designate Griffin Bell, charging that his record makes him unfit to be the country's top law officer in the administration of Mr. Jimmy Carter.

"The president of the United States should not make him the watchman of the jewel of freedom," Mr. Clarence Mitchell, an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP), told the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday.

Mr. Mitchell's testimony came at the end of two days of hearings during which Mr. Bell was questioned extensively about his record as an aide to segregationist former Georgia Governor Ernest Vandiver between 1959 and 1961, and his 14 years as a federal judge in the deep south.

Mr. Bell has also been under

fire from various civil rights and black groups, apart from the NAACP, for his membership of clubs which bar blacks and Jews.

Besides the NAACP, his nomination has been opposed by the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), a liberal political group, and the National Organisation of Women (NOW).

Mr. Mitchell attacked the committee's probing into the 58-year-old judge's claim that he was a moderate in the school desegregation battle that followed the Supreme Court order outlawing racially separate schools.

In a separate development, Mr. Bell said today the incoming Carter administration plans to replace Clarence Kelley as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) "before too long."

Mr. Bell told the Senate Judiciary Committee he had been interviewing possible candidates for the job but could not say when a new director would be named.

It was the Carter team's first clear statement that Mr. Kelley, who succeeded the late Mr. J. Edgar Hoover at a time when the FBI was racked by scandal, will be replaced.

EDWARD KENNEDY : U.S. MAY NEVER BE SELF-SUFFICIENT IN ENERGY RESOURCES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AFP). — The United States will probably never be self-sufficient in energy resources, Democrat Senator Edward Kennedy told a joint congressional sub-committee here.

Consequently, the incoming administration should allow for this and work out its national energy policy accordingly, Mr. Kennedy said. The sub-committee was examining the latest price rise by the oil exporting nations.

Senator Kennedy went further and suggested that energy planners should face the possibility that the U.S. will be importing most of its oil, or perhaps even all of it, at the end of this century.

OPEC announces \$150m in aid for speedy Third World projects

VIENNA, Jan. 13 (R). — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) yesterday announced plans to provide about \$150 million for quick-action projects to aid Third World development.

Dr. Mohammad Yeganeh, Iranian chairman of OPEC's Special Fund, said the oil-exporting nations had already been in touch with international financial institutions and national development agencies to get the scheme started.

Dr. Yeganeh said OPEC officials would meet in late February or early March to agree policies and procedures for the project financing scheme. Previous OPEC aid has not been tied to specific projects.



FUNERAL SERVICE — Singer Frank Sinatra escorts his daughter Tina to funeral services for his mother, Mrs. Natalie "Dolly" Sinatra Wednesday in Cathedral City, California. Mrs. Sinatra was killed in a plane crash near Palm Springs last Thursday. (AP wirephoto).

Teng may make comeback soon

PEKING, Jan. 13 (AFP). — Former Senior Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping should make his comeback "soon", an unofficial but reliable Chinese source said here today.

However the source did not say what position the former vice premier would be given when he returned nor when the comeback would take place.

Crowds in Peking's Tien An Men Square — and also in the provinces, it was learned here today — have been demanding urgently through posters the "return" of Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping and

some posters in the capital have even said he should be appointed premier.

However, while the writers of posters seen at the start of the week in Peking called for the "immediate" return of the former vice premier who was sacked last year as a "right deviationist", other posters put up today were more patient: They said Mr. Teng should return at the "appropriate time".

One wall poster in particular suggested that April 5, the first anniversary of the Tien An Men Square riots that brought about

MADRID, Jan. 13. (R). — The Spanish government today banned a Basque nationalist rally, fearing fresh disturbances following clashes between riot police and demonstrators in the past few days.

The rally had been set for next Sunday in the northern Basque town of Echarrri-Aranaz in support of demands for the release of Spain's estimated 200 political prisoners, greater regional autonomy and the use of Basque as an official language.

The Interior Ministry prohibited the rally on the ground that it could disrupt public order.

Interior Minister Rodolfo Martín Villeta announced instead that he would travel to the Basque region

shortly for the second four months to discuss problems with local officials.

In Madrid, Prime Minister Suarez presided over a meeting which was to approve moves to strengthen the army and keep it away from politics ahead of parliamentary elections later this year.

A royal decree issued last week cleared the way for the army command, 10 more into line with the member countries of the Atlantic Treaty Organisation which Spain hopes to join.

The decree defined the army chief-of-staff, full military command lying the vague relation used to exist between the army minister would now be largely informed sources.

It would pave the way for the blishment of a single Ministry absorbing the Army, Navy and Air Force. The late dictator, Gen. Franco, had resisted such apparently because he of concentrating too much in one ministry.

The sources said the candidate for the new post of Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Jose Vega, now Commander of the Military Region and of liberal.

In introducing Vance to Soviet, Chinese ambassadors

Kissinger tries to pressure Carter's man into towing his own foreign-policy line

By Peter Gregson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. (R). — The United States sent a delicate diplomatic signal around the world last week: Foreign policy will be much the same despite the change from a Republican to a Democratic administration.

The signal came from two working lunches which Secretary of State Henry Kissinger gave for his successor, Mr. Cyrus Vance.

The first was to introduce Mr. Vance to the Soviet Ambassador, Anatoly Dobrynin, and the second was with the top Chinese diplomat here, Mr. Huang Chen.

These "mini-summits" had a dual design. One was to enable the U.S. to reassure its two partners in the global power triangle that there would be no radical shift in U.S. policies after President-elect Jimmy Carter takes office on Jan. 20.

It was also felt that an endorsement from senior Soviet and Chinese officials of Dr. Kissinger's handling of relations with them might dissuade Mr. Vance from straying from the foreign policy path of his predecessor.

Mr. Dobrynin and Mr. Huang, whom Dr. Kissinger refers to as "my good friends," are no ordinary ambassadors.

Mr. Dobrynin has been the chief Soviet representative in Washington since the cold war days of 1962. Since then he has played a key role in shaping the U.S.-Soviet policy of détente and in the signing of a strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT).

Ambassador Huang has headed the liaison office of the People's Republic of China, envisaged in the Shanghai communiqué signed at the end of President Nixon's visit to China in 1972, since it opened four years ago.

The very presence of Chinese representatives in Washington is a monument to Dr. Kissinger's diplomatic achievements.

President-elect Carter has demonstrated the importance he attaches to foreign affairs by announcing he will send Vice President-designate Walter Mondale as an emissary to Europe and Japan in the week after he takes office.

The difference in handling foreign policy once Mr. Vance replaces Dr. Kissinger in the seventh floor State Department office will be one of emphasis and impetus rather than direction.

Mr. Carter favours détente with Russia, although he said during the election campaign that he would strike a harder bargain with the Soviet than either Presidents Ford or Nixon.

On that issue he went unchanged.

Detente has been the backbone of Dr. Kissinger's foreign policy master plan. But President Ford dropped the word from his political vocabulary and shifted to the right to stave off a challenge for the Republican Party nomination from former film co-star Ronald Reagan, who rode in from Hollywood with a six-gun blast against appeasement with Moscow.

Mr. Carter has said he would like to meet Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Dobrynin said after his state Department lunch he thought Mr. Brezhnev would be willing to come to the U.S. later this year — a victory thought certain if a new SALT agreement is reached.

On other matters, it will be emphasised to the Soviets that the benefits of trade with the U.S. will be contingent upon actions on the political front — no more Angolas, no meddling in the Middle East, greater respect for human rights.

On China, also, Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance will do little to change inherited policy. Moves to normalise relations with Peking, as called for in the Shanghai communiqué, will continue slowly.

The pace of progress on this front is illustrated by the fact that Mr. Huang's visit to the State Department for the Kissinger-Vance lunch was his first public appearance here at a pre-announced meeting with U.S. officials.

To quicken the tempo on the question of diplomatic ties with Peking will first mean solving the problem of Taiwan.

Even Dr. Kissinger was not able to work out a method by which the U.S. could recognise China and still support the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan.

Mr. Vance is not prepared to abandon Taiwan and has stated that the security of the island — which has a defence treaty with the U.S. — is essential. Therefore the chance of progress on the issue seems bleak.

Nevertheless, the incoming secretary of state will begin efforts soon after taking office to resume the dialogue with China, if only to reassure Peking of continued American commitment to the Shanghai communiqué.

The Chinese have been patient throughout the long, slow process, pointing out that the Shanghai communiqué does not set any timetable. So they are not likely to push the U.S. too hard.

Not that a dialogue with the West has started, it does not appear to be in China's interest to break it off and again become the odd-man-out in a global power game while relations flourish between the U.S. and its old adversary, the Soviet Union.

Mr. Carter is expected to attend the third summit conference of the

Western industrialised which will probably be Tokyo about the middle of the year. He has stated that relations with America's traditional allies will have top priority inheritance from his administration policy.

In other areas, too, will be more occupied the blanks on Dr. Kissinger plan rather than any new grand design.

The prospect of further towards peace in the world to be explored early in the year. Key Arab leaders are likely to be invited to the White House for talks on the Middle East settlement.

The continuing negotiations on a new Panama Canal have Mr. Vance's ear. Mr. Carter said during his campaign he would be will Panama more responsible canal, but added that it would not be a complete U.S. surrender.

Increased pressure is expected on the white governments in Southern Africa to establish majority rule and phase out of South Africa.

A year-old Ford effort to limit nuclear will also get new impetus.

Non-aligned news pool includes 40 agencies so far

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (R). — A coordinating committee of non-aligned news agencies agreed here yesterday on methods for co-operation in the coverage of international conferences of interest to non-aligned countries. The committee, chaired by Mr. Mohamed Youssef, representing the Indian news agency Samachar, said that 40 press agencies of non-aligned countries were now actively engaged in exchange and dissemination of news. The committee said it would hold its next meeting in Cairo next June when members would study and report back on co-operation and interest shown by outside news agencies.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

NICOSIA, Jan. 13 (P). — The Greek-Cypriot Socialist Party leader, Mr. Vassos Lyssarides, had talks in Beirut over the weekend with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, the Nicosia newspaper Tanea reported yesterday. It said the talks, attended by senior PLO officials, were extremely fruitful. Observers in Nicosia linked Dr. Lyssarides' visit with an increase in PLO activity in Cyprus over the past few months encouraged by the Lebanese ceasefire and subsequent restrictions on PLO activity.

CASABLANCA, Jan. 13 (AFP). — All 139 people on trial here since Jan. 3 charged with plotting against the monarchy and belonging to a banned Marxist-Leninist organisation went on a 48-hour hunger strike yesterday to protest against their trial and detention conditions. Hearings continued however despite a series of incidents caused by the accused and their lawyers, before a packed court room.

VIENNA, Jan. 13 (R). — Israel's Foreign Ministry Director Shlomo Avineri yesterday ended a one-week visit to Romania which included talks with Foreign Minister George Macovescu. The Romanian news agency reported that Prof. Avineri's discussions with Mr. Macovescu covered the Middle East situation and Romanian-Israeli relations.

LISBON, Jan. 13 (AFP). — A new rightwing movement came into existence in Portugal today. Founded by Gen. Kaulza de Arrago, the new group known as the Independent Movement for National Reconstruction (MIRN) described itself in an advertisement placed in today's conservative daily O Dia as "orientated towards a non-Marxist and anti-extremist programme."

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (R). — Sudanese Vice President and Premier Ali Rashid Al Tahir arrived here today for talks with Premier Mamdouh Salem on the progress of political and economic integration between the two countries. Egypt and Sudan are also linked by a defence pact.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The stock exchange went ahead on a broad front after a dull start Thursday following the release by the Bank of England of special deposits held on behalf of clearing banks and the sell-out of the latest government "tap" stocks, worth 600 million pounds.

Industrials to move ahead included Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), Beecham, Glaxo, Courtaulds, Hawker, Dunlop and Tube Investments, although best levels were not held. Thorns advanced again in front of Friday's results.

The Financial Times industrial shares index was up 5.7 at 363.3 having been up 8.5 in early trading.

Banks were prominent, with Barclays leading the way. Hongkong Shanghai was somewhat neglected, staying around overnight levels. Insurances had a wide spread of small gains.

Oils, down at first with overnight Wall Street advices, went firmer with British Petroleum featuring. Shell and Ultramar also recovered firmly.

Golds found favour again as the bullion price extended its rally, there was little change elsewhere among mining issues, except Ayer Hitam, which was turned easier.

مركز الصحافة